Content Analysis of UGC-CARE List of Journals in the Subject of Library and Information Science

Synopsis Submitted to

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For the Degree of
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Abstract

UGC has published UGC-CARE *list of research journals in every subject for quality work done by teacher from higher education .Proposed research is focused on CARE list journals in the subject of library and information science. Content analysis is a powerful tool to identify the linkage and association between different topics and analyzing co-occurrence of the keywords and phrases of a subject. It is used for the better understanding and to communicate the development of library and information field. The content analysis of the articles published in UGC-CARE list journals provides an overall picture of its new trends, base, devolvement and evaluation. The content used by the source authors in subject reveals the availability and importance of different form of information resource in the field.*

1) Introduction

Dr.A.P.J.Abudul Kalam said in his convocation address " Teacher is a builder of moral society" UGC- University Grant Commission is always follow this philosophy and ready to provide value base quality teaching, learning ,evaluation and research oriented assignments ,new ideas and techniques for moral and quality result in higher education. Continuous education is a part of this program. CAS- Carrier Advancement Scheme is a gift for higher education related teacher. One of the programs for college and university teachers i.e quality research UGC has more expectation form teacher. In this complex UGC has published new notification on June 2019 according to the CARE-LIST of research Journals for every subject .Present study is focused on Content Analysis of UGC-CARE List e-Journals of Library and Information Science. Content analysis is a pathfinder of research used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. To conduct a content analysis on any such text, the text is coded or broken down, into manageable categories on a variety of levels-word, word sense, phrase, sentence, or theme and then examined using content analysis methods. Ajay, M. S. (2011) In Journal, the published literature shows the current concerns which add a new idea in any particular field of study. Analysis of the literature discloses the evolution of a particular discipline.

It reveals the predominant areas of interest and the most popular methods of research being used during a particular period. Journal literature also provides specific information about the author or researcher which could be useful for analyzing the authorship of journal's articles.

2) ELECTRONIC JOURNALS

E-Journal - e-journals are those that are the electronic versions available over the network such as internet or any other Commercial networks Advances in the information and communication technology have the major impact on the field of information science. Innovative, reliable and faster mechanisms of information management were derived. One of the applications of information technology is E Journals. Further the advent of internet provided the trust in developing e-journals as an effective medium of information management. Hence, information produced in large proportions over the Internet, absence of standard norms of publishing, non-availability of standard norms of publishing, non-availability of stringent vigil standards and more importantly, the participations of professionals from different fields viz. Library and Information science, computer science, science and technology etc. has resulted in a confused state in drawing a definition of e-journals.

E-Journals transforms via electronic medium is also known as e journals, were as electronic serials are specific journals even it is called as intellectual magazines that can be published throughout web. The authority is given by open access journals to users, for the journal to search, print download, and copy or even link to articles. Library and information Science is the study of collecting, preserving, cataloguing and making available books and other documents in libraries. It has the capacity to assimilate relevant ideas from different fields of knowledge. In fact, the knowledge transformation that occurs among scientists in many fields of knowledge is primarily through records in wide range of field in Library and information science. Periodicals are sensitive indicators of the emerging new ideas in any discipline. They reveal the problem requiring solutions, research patterns to solve problem and the practices fixed to various areas. Careful evaluation of periodical literature may indicate complete picture of the discipline. Periodicals are considered to be the most important medium in which the progress of science is regarded. Thorough information is available in a variety of forms. Periodicals are the main carriers of up-to-date information and play an important role in the dissemination of information. Scientists are interested in exhibiting their thoughts and ideas through articles in periodicals which act as the primary media of communication **(Gopikuttan and Hima 2010)**

3) Meaning of Content Analysis - Content analysis is a method for summarizing any form of content by counting various aspects of the content. This enables a more objective evaluation than comparing content based on the impressions of a user.

4) Definitions

4.1 Berelson (1952) defined content analysis as "a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of the communication."

4.2 Stone, Dunphy, Smith, and Ogilvie (1966) define content analysis as "a research technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within a text."

4.3 Shapiro and Markoff S (1997) defines "any systematic reduction…of text (or other symbols) to a standard set of statistically manipulate symbols representing the presence, the intensity, or the frequency of some characteristics relevant to social science."Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use.

4.4 Stone, Dunphy, Smith and Ogilvie (1996) "Content analysis is any research technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within text" Content analysis, a method which can be used qualitatively or quantitatively for systematically analyzing written, verbal, or visual documentation, goes back to the 1950s and the study of mass communication

5) Statement of the Problem

"Content Analysis of UGC-CARE List of Journals in the Subject of Library and Information Science "

6) REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A literature review introduces the problem, develops the background providing a history of scholarly work on the subject, and ends with the purpose and the rationale for the study (Wysocki, 2008). It constitutes an integral part of any research, its main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the research Literatures review is an essential part of any research in an academic area. The undertaken research area is very new in the domain of Library and information science, hence only a few studies have been taken place in this area. The available research and non-research studies which are found relevant for this study have been thoroughly reviewed along with their findings.

Aggarwal (1975) explains the objectives of the contents of this course with justifications. Given an explanation of the methods of teaching and evaluation as applied in the methods of teaching and evaluation.

Busha and Stephen (1980) provides an excellent and comprehensive overview of research methods commonly used in our field. Written in an accusable language, it provides shot but complete definition of content analysis, including some examples of applications in our field.

Ramesh and Hussain (1997) Discusses the various features of the issues of Herald of Library Science during 1985-94. It includes feature wise analysis, geographical distribution of authors, dominance of Indian authors, subject wise analysis of articles, Book reviews, pictorial analysis and brief, analysis of "Notes and News" and suggests organized team research with more citation to be covered. Analysis part was found to be useful for analyzing the data in the present work.

Satarker S.P. and Dharmapurikar Ranjit (2001**)** has undertaken content analysis with a view to study the communication content of the university news and to study its quality of communication. The analysis part was found useful for the present work.

Sudhakar S. Thool (2016) has conducted a study on content analysis on electronic journal of library and information science and explained the section of 'Research and Application', 'Essays and Opinions', 'Review/Refereed' and 'Special Section'.

Blessinger and Frasier (2007) analyzed publication and citation trends of 10 LIS journals indexed in Journal Citation Reports (JCR) of a decade (1994–2004). A total of 2220 articles were studied and they revealed the areas of concentration within the research, frequently published subjects through the years, and the characteristics of the top-cited authors and resources during this time. They concluded that librarians are still writing about practical issues that faced by the profession, and about new technology in LIS, most notably the Internet that had a tremendous impact on the LIS community.

Nielsen (2001) conducted an empirical study and used a mixed set of methods (group interviews, recollection of information needs and word association tests to collect data; content analysis and discourse analysis to analyses data) to evaluate whether these methods collected the data needed for work domain oriented thesaurus design. The findings showed that the study methods together provided the domain knowledge needed to define the role of the thesaurus and design its content and structure. It also reflected the information environment and made it possible to develop a

thesaurus according to the characteristics of the work domain. It seemed more difficult to capture the needs of the individual user and adapt the thesaurus to individual characteristics.

Jarvelin and Vakkari (1993) reported a content analysis of LIS research from 1965 to 1985 the study samples consist of 142, 359, and 449 full-length research articles published in1965, 1975, and 1985 respectively in CARE LIST journals. He found that the most frequent subjects were library and information service activities, and Information storage and retrieval; and noticed the most remarkable changes in these years was the lack of interest in methodology and analysis of LIS and the shift of interest from classification and indexing to information storage and retrieval.

7) OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to identify:

1) To Prepare Ranking List of Author.

2) To find out structure of table of content of Library and Information Science journals.

3) To study the reference management styles used by journals.

4) To check the indexing status of journals.

5) To analysis the journals by impact factors

6) To analyses the research papers by subject and years

7) To suggest ways and means for update the Journals

8) HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. The LIS Professionals is contribute papers in UGC-CARE List of Journals.

2. Indian LIS Professionals contribution is very less.

3. Majority of the journals in LIS are indexed in Scopus database.

9) SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is restricted to following three journals

1) Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)
2) Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka (JULAS)
3) South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science (SALIS)

It is made available in UGC-CARE list of journals. The scope of the study is covered under UGC-CARE list research e journals and limited to the published between previous ten years related to Library and information science subject. It is considered 268 issues and it's articles for analysis the content have been taken to study. The selected UGC-CARE list journals are in library and information science Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA), Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka (JULAS), South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science (SALIS) 250 issues including 1550 articles will be covered for detail analysis and the study is limited to the subject of library and information science

10) Importance of the Study

Present study is focus on the UGC-CARE list of Research Journals in the subject of library and information science. This research will helpful to the library professionals. It is related to library and information science subject and it will supported to present the new ideas according to library science.

11) Further Application of the Study

This research is focused on LIS journals. This research will help for further study under the head of the title with different UGC-CARE list journals for other subjects.

12) Significance of the Study

The study has been conceived to the content and bibliometrics aspects of articles published in the selected journals. The analysis of literature on the study and easy access of library are the important areas of Library and Information Science. This study investigated the subject structure, intellectual structure and publication trends of the journals for a decade. It also inspected authorship pattern, collaborative trend, appended references at end of the articles and institutions productivity over the study period

13) Source Journals

The sources of research journals UGC notified under UGC-CARE list articles which have been considered for the study are the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA), Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka (JULAS), South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science (SALIS)

14) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Since this study has been designed to analyze the content of the research articles published in UGC-CARE list e journals of LIS the use of survey method has been found suitable. The survey method is an acceptable device for collecting data or factual information on certain decided characteristics or items of a universe of population. Research methodology is a way of systematically solving the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically.

According to P. V. Young, "Research methodology, is the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts, their sequence, inter-relationships, casual explanations and natural laws which govern them" (Kothari, 1990).

Quantitative method and Descriptive research method are used in evaluating the research journals content analysis itself, is a technique of research used for the systematic objective and quantitative description of the content in the present study. For the study of CARE-LIST journals literature previous 10 years the Journal of Indian Library Association(JILA), Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka (JULAS), South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science (SALIS) of 250 Issues and 1500 articles will be under the study.

There are various types of research methods

* Descriptive and Analytical research.
*Applied and Fundamental research.
*Quantitative and Qualitative research.
*Conceptual and Empirical research.
*Field and Table research.
*One time and longitudinal research.
* Survey research method.
* Sampling research method.
* Historical research method.
* Scientific research method

15) CHAPTER SCHEME OF RESEARCH

The study is divided into different chapters as follows.

1) Introduction
2) Review of Related literature
3) Content analysis: An overview
4) Data Analysis and Interpretation
5) Conclusion and Suggestions

Bibliography and Appendices

16) Proposed Research Plan

Sr.N.	Research Work	Duration of Work
1)	Review of Literature and web references of the Study	Six Month
2)	Detailed Study of Journals	Six Month
3)	Study all the UGC-CARE list journals	Six Month
4)	Analysis and Interpretation of Collected Data	Six Month
5)	Writing of Thesis	Six Month
6)	Submission	Six Month

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